

STUDIES IN THE LIABEAEE (ASTERACEAE). XII.

A NEW SPECIES OF MUNNOZIA FROM

COSTA RICA

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The genus Munnozia contains about forty species which are mostly restricted to South America. The genus has previously been known in Central America only on the basis of the widely distributed M. senecionidis Benth. which extends its range into Costa Rica and western Panama. Recent collections have unexpectedly revealed a thoroughly distinct undescribed member of the genus that seems endemic to central Costa Rica. The specimens are the result of the collecting program of Dr. R. L. Wilbur of Duke University and the species is here named in his honor.

Munnozia wilburii H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae suffrutescentes usque ad 2 m altae. Caules hexagonales hirsuti et appresse aliquantum evanescentiter albo-arachnoideo-tomentosi, nodis in alis petiolarum connatis inclusis. Folia opposita, petiolis ad 8 cm longis distincte alatis, alis inferne ad 16 mm latis superne angustioribus; laminae deltoideo-ovatae plerumque 9-16 cm longae et 5-12 cm latae base truncatae margine multo dentatae et mucronate denticulatae apice breviter acuminatae supra hirtellae subtus dense albe persistentiter arachnoideo-tomentosae, nervis secundariis basilaribus congestis in partibus trinervatis vel subtrinervatis. Inflorescentiae terminales profuse laxe pyramidaliter paniculatae inferne opposite et superne plerumque alternate ramosae, pedunculis 4-10 cm longis sparse pallide hirtellis et dense albo-arachnoideo-tomentosis. Capitula plerumque ca. 10 mm alta et 10-12 mm lata. Squamae involucri 30-35 late ovatae vel late oblongae distincte inaequales 4-7 mm longae et plerumque 2-3 mm latae apice obtusae vel breviter acutae extus glabrescentes 5-10 striatae inferne subcarnosae superne breviter herbaceae, bracteis exteriores minimis persistentiter sparse arachnoideo-tomentosae; receptacula fimbriis squamiformibus laciniatis ad 2 mm longis. Flores radii 40-45; corollae flavae, tubis 4-6 mm longis plerumque dense puberulis,

limbis 12-17 mm longis ad 2 mm latis base dense pilosis superne glandulosis et sparse puberulis. Flores disci 40-50; corollae flavae 7-8 mm longae, tubis 4-5 mm longis dense puberulis, faucis ca. 1 mm longis abrupte late campanulatis base sparse puberulis, lobis ca. 2 mm longis 0.8-1.0 mm latis extus multi-glanduliferis distaliter in fasciculo dense pilosis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 0.3 mm longa; thecae nigrescentes ca. 2 mm longae, cellulis endothecialibus solum in parietibus transversalibus noduliferis; appendices antherarum oblongae ca. 0.3 mm longae et 0.2 mm latae. Achaenia ca. 1.3 mm longa longe setifera ca. 10-costata; setae pappi longiores 35-40 plerumque ca. 5 mm longae subtiliter flavescens apice attenuatae non incrassatae, setae exteriores in seriebus indistinctis brevioribus 0.3-0.5 mm longae. Grana pollinis 30-37 μ diam.

TYPE: COSTA RICA: Cartago: steep banks above the Río Grande de Orosi about 9 km southeast of the bridge at Tapantí at an elevation of about 1600 m. Shrub 2 m tall. Ray and disk corollas bright yellow. 20 Dec. 1974. R.L. Wilbur and J.L. Luteyn 18548 (Holotype DUKE; Isotypes CR, US). PARATYPE: COSTA RICA: Cartago: Hwy. 224 on property of ICE hydroelectric plant ca. 20-24 km east of the church in Orosi, beyond the town of Tapantí. Steep roadside banks and disturbed sites adjoined by virgin cloud forests. Elev. ca. 1500-1800 m. Shrub to 3-4 ft. tall. Ray florets yellow. Disk florets yellow, abruptly flaring. Pappus bristly, light brown. Anthers brown. 3 Jan. 1974. F. Almeda Jr. 2378 with M. Flowers, R. Promack, J. Utley, K. Utley, and R. Wyatt (DUKE, US).

Minnozia wilburii has the sagittate leaves and pyramiddally paniculate inflorescence with long peduncles that indicate relation to the subgroup of Minnozia containing M. senecionidis. Most members of the group of species differ by the more equal length of the involucre bracts or by different leaf width along with other details of floral size and structure. The probable closest relative is M. senecionidis but a number of differences separate the new species including the prominently winged petiole, the less distinct trinerivation at the base of the leaf blade, the presence of more alternate branching in the distal parts of the inflorescence, the more strongly differentiated herbaceous tips of the involucre bracts, the puberulous rather than pilose tubes of the disk corollas and the short throats of the disk corollas. The pubescence of the achene is also comparatively sparse.



PLANTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA

Munnozia wilburii Robinson, *comb. nov.*

Munnozia (Celastraceae) *comb. nov.*
 Munnozia wilburii Robinson, *comb. nov.*
 Holotype: Guatemala, Dept. Peten, near
 the border with Mexico, 10 miles N. of
 the town of San Juan, 1000 m. alt.,
 Dec. 1977. Photo by Victor E. Krantz.
 at an elevation of about 1000 m.

Shrub 1 m. tall. Ray and disk yellow.

Fls. white; calyx yellow. Deciduous; low
 branches yellow.

Munnozia wilburii H. Robinson, Holotype, Duke University. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.